STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MEETING OF THE CALIFORNIA INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Tuesday, September 27, 2005

California Air Resources Board

1001 I Street, Coastal Hearing Room
Sacramento, California

NC CR

Northern California Court Reporters

3610 American River Drive, Suite 114 Sacramento, CA 95864-5922 (916) 485-4949 Toll Free (888) 600-NCCR Fax (916) 485-1735

1		
2	MEMBERS PRESENT:	
3	JUDITH LAMARE, ACTING CHAIR	
4	PAUL ARNEY	
	JOHN HISSERICH ROGER NICKEY	
5	ROBERT PEARMAN	
6	JEFFREY WILLIAMS	
7	MEMBERS ABSENT:	
8	VICTOR WEISSER, CHAIR	
9	TYRONE BUCKLEY DENNIS DeCOTA	
	CHUCK FRYXELL	
10	BRUCE HOTCHKISS GIDEON KRACOV	
11		
12	ALSO PRESENT:	
13	ROCKY CARLISLE, Executive Officer	
14	JANET BAKER, Administrative Staff	
15	INDEX	PAGE
16	Call to Order and Introductions3	
17	Executive Officer's Activity Report7	
18	BAR Update13	
19	ARB Update33	
	Legislative Update	
20	IMRC Budget36	
21	IMRC Consultant Task List43	
22	Report Topics51	
23	Future Agenda Items	
	Public Comments76	
24	Adjournment96	
25	Transcriber's Certification97	

PROCEEDINGS

2	CHAIR LAMARE: Good morning. This is the	
3	September 27th meeting of the California Inspection and	
4	Maintenance Review Committee. Welcome everyone here at the	
5	Cal/EPA headquarters in beautiful downtown Sacramento.	
6	Welcome everyone on the webcast, and I believe we have a	
7	conference call set up, Rocky?	
8	MR. CARLISLE: We do. If somebody wants to call	
9	in with a teleconference, the telephone number is	
10	866-819-0734 and enter the pass code 912774, but please	
11	wait until the chair recognizes you because there may be	
13	other people speaking.	
14	CHAIR LAMARE: So let's repeat the numbers for	
15	participating by phone.	
16	MR. CARLISLE: It's 866-819-0734. The pass code	
17	is 912774.	
18	CHAIR LAMARE: And then, don't we have a	
19	procedure for people to email in comments or questions?	
20	MR. CARLISLE: We do. They can. The easiest way	
21	is to email <u>imreview@dca.ca.gov</u> - I'm sorry, that's	
22	IMRC@dca.ca.gov and in the subject line please put IMRC	

CHAIR LAMARE: So that's IMRC@dca.ca.gov.

meeting. That way, we'll recognize it is a question for

24

25

the Committee.

MR. CARLISLE: Correct.

CHAIR LAMARE: For email comments or questions, and please put *IMRC meeting* in the subject line so it's tagged for the meeting.

First, we're going to call the roll and recognize those members who are present starting with Paul Arney.

And let me interrupt you, Paul. Members, please identify yourself and your affiliation who appointed you, and welcome, Paul.

MEMBER ARNEY: Thank you. I was appointed by Governor Gray Davis and I work for the Assembly Majority Leader Dario Frommer.

CHAIR LAMARE: And that's Paul Arney, thanks.

And Roger. And Roger, when you speak you want to hit this button and get a green light.

MEMBER NICKEY: Oh, I get a lesson. Okay. I was appointed by the Governor, I'm Roger Nickey. I own Folsom Quick Smog, a test-only facility in Folsom.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Roger. And I'm Judith

Lamare and I was appointed by the Senate Rules Committee

and I'm an environmental member of the Committee. Jeffrey?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'm Jeffrey Williams. I was appointed by Governor Davis. I'm the social scientist on the Committee. I'm a professor at U.C. Davis.

MEMBER HISSERICH: I'm John Hisserich, appointed by Governor Davis. Work for the University of Southern California and a public member.

CHAIR LAMARE: Great. Thank you, everyone. We are missing today Bob Pearman, who we're expecting to arrive in a few moments, and I would like to recognize the absence of six of our members today, which renders us without a quorum so we will not be taking any actions but we will continue the meeting for information items. And for all those who will be reading the transcript because they were not here, we do miss you and hope to see you again very soon.

Our Chair, Vic Weisser; Chuck Fryxell, who is a new member just appointed who is air pollution control officer in Mojave Air Pollution Control District; Gideon Kracov, Bruce Hotchkiss, Tyrone Buckley and Dennis DeCota all were not able to be here today, so this will be in the nature of an informational meeting; however, all the missing members will read the transcript as I did because I was absent at our last meeting.

I would like to ask the members to review the summary of this meeting and let the executive officer know outside the meeting if there's something that you think is missing or needs correction. We'll return to that item

when we have a quorum. Since I wasn't at that meeting, I can't really comment on the summary.

One thing I do know was I was absent from the meeting, I was therefore elected to chair this meeting, so thank you very much, guys, for this honor, I'm enjoying it very much. Always wanted to chair the IMRC.

Now, our public participation process here in the Cal/EPA building is that each speaker will have, each public speaker will have three minutes, and so we will entertain public comment after each important item and call on you individually for your three minutes, and if you still have more that you need to say, you can return after everyone else has spoken. Nevertheless, because of the lack of quorum, we're anticipating that we will probably finish the meeting before lunch, and so since there's no action items I'm not sure there's an urgent need for a lot of testimony, but we are here to hear information and to learn more about the Smog Check Program and how it's working, so public comment is always welcome.

Now I would like to introduce a new member. We are very pleased that the Governor has appointed two new members to the Committee, and we have one here today, Mr. Roger Nickey, and Mr. Nickey has a long history with the Smog Check Program. He's very knowledgeable from the

industry side and presently is operating a test-only station in this county, so I'm happy to have another member from my county and I am very pleased that we're able to add to the industry members of our panel, and I ask Mr. Nickey if he would just speak briefly about his background, his interest in the Committee and why he's here.

Roger?

MEMBER NICKEY: I got interested in the Committee because test-only is a large component of the Smog Check Program and I just felt that our side didn't get much input, and so one of the reasons I'm here is to try and help everyone understand what it's like out there on the test-only side of the smog program.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you.

- 000 -

Now we will turn to our executive director for his activity report.

MR. CARLISLE: Thank you, Madam Chair. Last month has not been as busy as some. I did take a little over a week vacation, went to Yellowstone, so that was a nice break. But by way of official business, I spent some time processing paperwork, of course, for the new Committee members. Both have now been sworn in, taken their oath of office.

Last month Mr. DeCota brought up the issue of an impact study, an economic impact study for the Smog Check Program specifically to look at the impact it has on Smog Check stations, and we met and discussed the issues. Next month I would like to see if we could put that on our list of projects and maybe assign a subcommittee. We haven't assigned anybody to that yet, but I think it does have merit because when you look at the Smog Check Program, while it's a government program, the government relies solely on the private industry to administer that program. Without the industry we really don't have a program unless you start with a contract and start anew, so I think it's worth looking at and studying, like I say, the economic impact.

We're also continuing with the preconditioning survey of Smog Check stations. To date we've completed 260 surveys. And it's a little bit frustrating. It's nobody's fault, it's just the nature of the beast, because we did select high volume stations. As a result, when we call these stations, many times they're busy and we certainly don't want to keep them away from their business so we offer to call them back. And while we're shooting for about 20 surveys completed per day, we're actually making anywhere from 40 to 60 calls per day to get that number

completed, but we have completed 260. I was hoping to have it all done by the end of this month. It's a little questionable whether I'll meet that goal, but it will be shortly thereafter.

One of the things that's come to light as I've listened to Janet speak to some of these shop owners is there's a lot of misinformation about preconditioning and proper warm-up. Many shop owners or technicians feel it's against the law to precondition, some use a three-minute preconditioning at 2500 rpm, some of them drive it around the block at 900 miles an hour a couple of times to get it good and hot; there's just all types of preconditioning going on, and so it really does point to some inconsistencies, if you will, for the first portion of the test.

In addition, last month the Committee did adopt a motion to hire Steve Gould as a consultant. I notified Steve of that decision and he will start on October 1st.

The Committee also had a number of requests from the last meeting. One of them, for example, was the analysis of minimum repair costs as compared to the average repair cost in California and other states. I will put that together and see if we can assign a subcommittee to assist with that.

There were other questions with regard to the state comparison. For example, do other states have test-and-repair and test-only similar to California? Do any states fine motorists for failing to comply with I&M? Is certification separate from the registration requirement? Why doesn't California have a safety inspection? What is the role of the community colleges in other states relative to the referee system? And finally, do ROP programs have a role in emissions training? And so what I'm going to do, I'm in the process of creating a questionnaire I'm simply going to mail out to all these administrators in the various programs and see what information we can glean in that manner.

Another issue, a new contract has been signed for our transcription service, and I'd personally like to thank Terri Harper of the Northern California Court Reporters.

Terri's been an invaluable asset. The two years that I've been here, we've had on occasion problems with the recordings. We had a new recording system for awhile and we would have drop-out occasionally, and she's been just tenacious about ensuring that we had a complete transcript. When we've had audio recordings that were problematic, she's gone to the video recordings to back up, and so she's really been an invaluable asset. She will do this one last

meeting, which in this case will be short, but nevertheless she will complete it, after which a company called Foothill Transcription Company will take over, and they're located in Shingle Springs.

And last but not least, I was notified the other day that we have two new liaisons for the IMRC from the Bureau of Automotive Repair, Mr. Alan Coppage from I&M Enforcement and Marty Gunn from the Consumer Assistance Program, so I'd like to welcome them, but at the same time I'd like to thank Wayne Ramos for all his hard work, because I know it's not easy when we come up with a lot of different requests for information and different data from the various entities at BAR, so it's a difficult task at best and I want to thank you, Wayne, for all your hard work and assistance with it.

And that, Madam Chair, concludes my report.

CHAIR LAMARE: Are there any questions from members?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I have one.

CHAIR LAMARE: Jeffrey?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Do you think you'll have your survey results at our October meeting or are you imagining November for the preconditioning survey?

MR. CARLISLE: Oh, I'll have all of them done before this next meeting, definitely. If it gets - it's going to get to a point where I'm going to jump in and start making telephone calls as well so we can conclude this thing. It's taking longer. It's nobody's fault, like I say, it's just, you know, it takes so many calls to get one completed call.

CHAIR LAMARE: John?

MEMBER HISSERICH: Is Mr. Ramos not going to be a liaison now or are we going to have three folks? Just out of interest. Two? Okay. Just wondered. So you're - thank you. You're not going to be coming regularly, I take it; is that right?

MR. RAMOS: Right.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Okay.

MR. CARLISLE: Mr. Ramos was recently promoted and he no longer works in the I&M section, so he works in the consumer protection.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Yes, Wayne, we're very grateful to you for all the help you've given us and thank you for being here.

MR. RAMOS: (Inaudible)

CHAIR LAMARE: Roger, when you want to speak, it's the tradition here to put the microphone up so the chair can see that.

Any other questions from members?

Rocky, you were going to give us a report on the budget; however, as I recall, it was Robert Pearman who made that request.

MR. CARLISLE: Correct.

CHAIR LAMARE: And I would prefer to put this further down on the agenda when Bob gets here. After he gets here we'll bring that up.

- 000 -

So let's move on to our BAR update, meet our new liaisons and find out what's going on at BAR.

MR. RAMOS: Good morning, I'm Wayne Ramos. As Rocky mentioned, this will be my last meeting with the Inspection and Maintenance Review Committee. It's been a complete honor to be able to interact between the IMRC and the Bureau of Automotive Repair and acting as liaison, and so I do appreciate that opportunity.

As Rocky had mentioned, the two new liaisons will be Alan Coppage who works in the Smog Check Enforcement and Field Operations, that's Alan back here, and then Marty Gunn who manages the Consumer Assistance Program. Both of

those individuals will be acting as the liaison between IMRC and the Bureau of Automotive Repair.

There were a number of items during the last meeting that the Bureau was asked to respond to. I'm basically going to give you just two elements of those responses then I'm going to turn it over to Marty and he'll give you some of the questions that were raised regarding the CAP program.

One of the elements was with respect to the repair cost limit, there was some question as to our basis for justifying our position and whether or not the cost limit should be raised or whether it should remain where it's at at the \$450 mark. We're currently conducting an in-depth analysis as to whether or not there is justification to increase that cost or not. Hopefully, we'll have our analysis complete and be able to give a report back to you in the October meeting, so that would basically occur at that time.

The next element of the question was with respect to the referee, there was some question as to the various revisions in the fees associated with the inspections done at the referee system. Basically, those fees were revised pursuant to contract amendments associated between BAR and the current referee contract, so that's the basis for that.

The next element is on the CAP program. Are there any questions on those two sides of the - on the repair cost limit or the referee?

CHAIR LAMARE: And the chair recognizes the arrival of Committee Member Robert Pearman. Welcome, Bob.

Any questions so far? Well, I don't know who raised the question about the referee, the fees and the contract amendment.

MR. RAMOS: I believe you were absent at the last meeting.

CHAIR LAMARE: I was absent at the last meeting, so the person who raised that issue may not be present and may need to follow up later.

MR. RAMOS: Okay. Okay. So at this time I'm going to turn it over to Marty Gunn who will provide you some of the responses to the questions that were raised associated with the CAP program.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you.

MR. RAMOS: Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Welcome, Marty.

MR. GUNN: Good morning, everyone, Madam
Chairperson and Committee Members. Good to see you again,
Roger, it's been a while. Very excited about being named
Colorado-liaison between BAR and the IMRC.

Now, following last month's presentation on the Bureau of Automotive Repair's vehicle retirement program, some of the Committee members had some questions, and I will try to address those questions this morning.

First one was, what is the cost effectiveness of CAP, its repair and its vehicle retirement option? The overall cost effectiveness of both repair assistance and vehicle retirement combined is \$8,505 per ton, and what I should mention is that's only hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen, it doesn't include carbon monoxide. To break that down, repair assistance itself is \$11,736 per ton and vehicle retirement is \$4,597 per ton.

There was a couple of questions on CAP's vehicle retirement survey, the first one being, how many vehicles will replace the vehicle they retire with a commuter vehicle? Our survey didn't specifically ask that question. It lists a whole slew of types of vehicles but not commuter specifically, so we provided you with a copy of the survey and from that you can probably glean the information you're looking for.

The second part of the question for the vehicle retirement survey is, when will it be complete and when will it be reported to the Committee? Well, it's never going to be complete, it's ongoing, but what BAR will do,

it will summarize the survey twice a year within the fiscal parameters and make that summary available to the Committee members. So we've provided you up to this point, I believe, maybe through March of 2005. We'll complete our analysis of the fiscal year and probably have that ready for you folks next month.

Next question, why is CAP participation low and how can we improve participation? Well, for the last two fiscal years CAP has expended its entire repair assistance budget. Right now, CAP is on track to expend its entire vehicle retirement budget of \$16 million, and this is compared to our last year's vehicle retirement, which we spent the entire amount of \$4.9 million, so our participation is in alignment with the funding.

And then finally, what steps is BAR taking to expand consumer awareness of the repair assistance program and the availability of Gold Shield stations? Well, maybe you're aware, maybe you're not aware of the Breathe Easier Campaign. There were television ads, radio ads, print media ads. I'm not sure if they've concluded or if they're ongoing at this point. I was unable to get that answer at the end of yesterday's business day, but it was a pretty big campaign.

of it.

We were just recently at the State Fair, we were there for the entire duration of the State Fair and we are there to promote the vehicle retirement program, so we had a crusher there from one of our contractors and we crushed, we did a vehicle crushing demonstration for the public every day of the fair. It was pretty popular. We had guest speakers and drew people in. It's quite a sight to see.

We also recently got CAP information printed on the back of all registration renewal notices sent from DMV to people who need to renew their registration.

Previously, it was just an insert and now it's actually printed on the registration renewal form itself on the back

And then finally, on every failed vehicle inspection report there is information about CAP's repair assistance and its vehicle retirement program.

And those are my questions. Do you guys have any questions?

CHAIR LAMARE: Questions from the Committee?

John.

MEMBER HISSERICH: The \$16.4 million, I think you said it was, how many vehicles - maybe you said this.

CHAIR LAMARE: John, is your mic on?

MEMBER HISSERICH: I'm sorry. Yeah, it is.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Maybe I'm not talking into it. How many vehicles do we anticipate that being? You said you're going to expend the full \$16 million, I think, for the retirement program.

MR. GUNN: Yeah, I did. It's on that presentation I gave last month.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Okay.

MR. GUNN: Which is on the IMRC's website. I just didn't bring that number with me.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Okay.

CHAIR LAMARE: That's a good point. On the IMRC website at presentations?

MR. CARLISLE: Correct.

CHAIR LAMARE: Or I think it's at presentations, I'm not sure if it's at presentations or at the agenda for last time, we have your PowerPoint with some information about numbers in the CAP program.

I have a couple of questions. You mentioned CAP is on track re retirement this year, but I know that we budgeted a lot more for repair this year, at least that was my memory, and are we on track to spend the repair money in this budget year?

MR. GUNN: Yes. We received something like \$12 million last year and we're going to get \$15 million this year, and that's pretty much because it was hard to keep it under \$12 million last year, so we anticipate having to fit the people in we couldn't fit in last year into this year's budget.

CHAIR LAMARE: Now, I notice that in Fresno the Clean Air Now Campaign, the Bureau, community colleges, I think, had an event recently promoting CAP assistance.

Could you speak to that a little bit?

MR. GUNN: Yeah, I know a little bit about that. It was the Tune In and Tune Up Campaign. It's something they hold every year. They test cars in some fashion and they offer cars repair assistance, and that's not through CAP, that's through (inaudible) and the Tune In and Tune Up group. BAR was there with an informational booth and we passed out applications to people who might also be eligible for repair assistance because they're in their biennial cycle and/or people who would be interested in the vehicle retirement program.

CHAIR LAMARE: So is the Bureau willing to work with community organizations that are promoting clean air and auto maintenance?

MR. GUNN: Yes, we have a history of working with community organizations such as Pacoima the Beautiful.

They do an event down south almost every year, and I know I've been there for several years and other people from our staff have been there. And then again with this Tune In and Tune Up, and I believe there was another event out in the Bay Area perhaps a year and a half, two years ago that we participated in. So absolutely.

CHAIR LAMARE: And who do people contact if they're interested in working with the Bureau on educating the community about CAP assistance?

MR. GUNN: They can contact, you know, anybody in the Bureau can put them in contact with CAP. It's probably best to contact Michael Lafferty, and I don't have his telephone number with me.

CHAIR LAMARE: Um-hmm.

MR. GUNN: But they can also call my desk, which is 916 255-4574.

CHAIR LAMARE: 255 -

MR. GUNN: 4574.

CHAIR LAMARE: In the 916 area code?

MR. GUNN: Right.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Marty. Any other questions? Do we want to have public comment on the CAP

program at this point, does anyone have a question or a comment? Chris. On public comment, please state your name first. Is our timer ready? Your name and affiliation first, thank you.

MR. ERVINE: Chris Ervine, STARS, a coalition of state test-and-repair stations. The only concern that I have is that we're paying \$1,000 to crush vehicles, we're paying \$500 to repair them. In many cases we're looking at vehicles that need a catalytic converter to complete repairs, and catalytic converters are quite expensive on OBD II cars. We're looking at anywhere from \$800 to in some cases \$3,000 for catalytic converters.

The option is, this vehicle is going to be exempted and it's not going to be repaired and it's going to emit high emissions until for another two years, or it's going to be crushed for \$1,000. And we may have an otherwise very sound vehicle here that is going to be destroyed and they're going to have to try and replace this vehicle for \$1,000 and they're not going to get anything that's reliable or that's going to last emission-wise for \$1,000.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you.

MR. ERVINE: I'd like to see in special instances the repair cost limit raised for CAP so that some of these things can be repaired.

CHAIR LAMARE: How do we do that?

MR. ERVINE: My feeling is it would be done on a case by case, but I think that -

CHAIR LAMARE: Your suggestion would be that the Bureau be able to authorize beyond 500 in special cases to make sure that cars get fixed.

MR. ERVINE: Yes, I think so. I think that that would probably be doing every bit as good a job as crushing the vehicles and in some cases would probably be doing a lot better job in that we have a vehicle that's safe at least, whereas you go out and buy something for \$1,000, you're probably not going to get something that's too safe.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Chris. Now, I've also heard anecdotally that some people may be unwilling to go for CAP assistance because of the \$500 limit with the thought that they'd get into the system and then they'd have to pay beyond \$500 to get their car fixed and they'd rather just try to go around the system. You know, I don't have any evidence that that's the case, but if so, then if there is that kind of case occurring, then we're losing

emission reductions. Chris, did you want to comment on that?

MR. ERVINE: Yeah. Anybody that enters into the CAP program, once CAP has expended \$500 towards repairs, if there are additional repairs required, they've already satisfied the \$400 - \$450 maximum and so they become eligible for a two-year exemption.

CHAIR LAMARE: So once the CAP program has spent \$500 to fix your car, that's all that's required and you are eligible for an exemption -

MR. ERVINE: Yes.

CHAIR LAMARE: - if your car doesn't pass smog at that point.

MR. ERVINE: Correct.

CHAIR LAMARE: And to get that exemption what do you have to do?

MR. ERVINE: I believe you have to apply to the referee. They will review what has been done and they will review the diagnostics and the Gold Shield station's diagnostics of what needs to be yet repaired and verify it and then they will receive the exemption from there.

CHAIR LAMARE: And about how often have you gotten into this situation where a vehicle owner has to go and get an exemption?

MR. ERVINE: It happens. It's not real frequent.

A lot of times people will opt to pay additional monies.

People that can't afford to pay the additional monies, we inform them of it and then we give them all the information they need. Now, I can't tell you whether they take advantage of it from that point or not. It's not real common.

CHAIR LAMARE: So but the point is that people should not fear going into the Gold Shield station to get CAP assistance because they will not be held hostage, they will not have their cars held hostage for more money than the CAP program provides for repair.

MR. ERVINE: Correct.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Any further comment, public comment on the CAP program? Any further questions or comments from Committee members?

Marty, did you have more to talk about?

No, ma'am.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you so much for being here. We look forward to working with you in the future.

MR. GUNN: Thank you.

MR. GUNN:

CHAIR LAMARE: So next we have Alan. Are you going to make a presentation? Not really, huh? Come and

introduce yourself anyway and tell us how to spell your name.

MR. COPPAGE: I do have nothing to present other

MR. COPPAGE: I do have nothing to present other than myself to this Committee. I look forward to working with you in the future. My name is Alan Coppage, A_l_a_n C_o-p-p-a-g-e.

CHAIR LAMARE: Coppage.

MR. COPPAGE: Coppage.

CHAIR LAMARE: Now, last time, as I recall, there was some presentation on enforcement? The members who were here recall that and -

MR. CARLISLE: Madam Chair, that was the enforcement monitor.

CHAIR LAMARE: That was the enforcement monitor.

MR. CARLISLE: Strategica.

CHAIR LAMARE: And were there any follow-up questions that you wanted to ask the BAR's enforcement division about enforcement?

I am extremely curious about enforcement. I didn't really learn a lot from the enforcement monitor. We completed our study last year saying, well, we don't want to work on enforcement until the enforcement monitor gets done because they were authorized by the Legislature to move forward in looking at the process and we shouldn't

kind of trample over their footprints. So I think what I learned from reading that report is that we need to go back and revisit the enforcement issue in terms of how rigorous is the enforcement policy at Bureau? Are we getting rid of the fraudulent players? How do we know that fraudulent players are getting pushed out of the test-and-repair business? How do we know that the testing is being done with integrity?

We know that 40 percent of the cars that are stopped at roadside that failed and are retested, that within the six months of their Smog Check - excuse me for garbling all this, we really need Sylvia to say this - Studies show that those cars that are stopped on roadside within six months of their Smog Check and failed at Smog Check and were repaired fail again at the roadside, and that is a key problem of the Smog Check Program that we've got to fix in order to achieve the air quality goals that we've set for ourselves, so I want to know how the enforcement program is working on that. I'm not expecting that today, but -

MR. COPPAGE: I look forward to working with you in the future on this.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Any other comments or questions or any questions from the audience? Anything on conference call or web?

Thanks, Alan.

It sounded like people were joining the conference call.

MR. CARLISLE: Doug Lawson, I know, was on. I just emailed him a few minutes ago. I'm not sure what question he has. He came on and then went off again.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, so we'll hang in there.

Please come to the podium and let us know your name and your question or comment.

MR. NOBRIGA: Larry Nobriga and I'm representing Automotive Services Councils of California. My question would be related to your statement on studies about being caught on roadside six months after a car has been repaired or passed, we'll put it that way, I think that works better.

CHAIR LAMARE: That was failed -

MR. NOBRIGA: And then it fails again.

CHAIR LAMARE: Um-hmm.

MR. NOBRIGA: We're talking enforcement, but I don't know how strongly you can talk enforcement there.

You first, I feel, have to know who repaired the car. The

consumer has the right to do whatever they want, and if it failed somewhere, whether it was a gross polluter or just failed, they take it, they do whatever it is they think they need to do, put it back together and it barely passes. Six months down the road it's not going to pass. And we see a lot of new old catalytic converters because the vehicle is not checked properly. They throw a cat on it because a new cat will allow it to barely pass, and it's not in fuel control. As a test-and-repair station, before I can replace a cat, that vehicle has to be in fuel control.

CHAIR LAMARE: Could you explain that term for me, fuel control?

MR. NOBRIGA: Fuel control. With the electronics we've got, the computer is controlling the air/fuel ratio, and if the air/fuel ratio is not controlled, it's not in control, and that'll take out a cat real fast, okay? So you have to know who is repairing these vehicles before you can lay it, in my mind, on the shops.

CHAIR LAMARE: Understood. Thank you for that comment.

MR. CARLISLE: Madam Chair, I have Doug Lawson on the phone if we could take his comment.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, we'll take Doug and then we'll take Randy.

MR. CARLISLE: Okay, hold on one sec.

CHAIR LAMARE: Welcome, Doug.

MR. CARLISLE: Okay, you there, Doug?

MR. LAWSON: Yes.

MR. CARLISLE: Okay, what was your question?

MR. LAWSON: Yes, Rocky, thanks for putting me on the agenda. Madam Chairwoman and other members of the Committee, I currently - my name is Doug Lawson, I'm calling from Colorado and I currently serve on the State of Colorado's Air Quality Control Commission. About two and a half years ago we increased our cost waiver limit from roughly \$200, I think it was on the order of \$200 for a waiver limit, up to \$700, and we did that largely in response to a study that I conducted in Orange County, California, ten years ago where the average repair cost of high emitters was about \$700. And so that has been done here in Colorado. It's pretty successful, and with really relatively little negative impact from our consumers.

And about two months ago the state did present a presentation to us on the Commission regarding its findings of the effect of us increasing the cost waiver limit, and I

could give you the phone number at a later time of the staff person with the state who presented that information.

But I do support a cost increase, and based on the fact that it does - we need to really get effective and long-lasting repairs of vehicles. And also, having cost waivers of any kind in any I&M program is very inefficient and doesn't make sense regarding cleaning our air given how society spends large amounts of money just to find high emitting vehicles, and then in many cases we refuse them from effective and long-lasting repairs that could really improve air quality.

So thank you very much for letting me comment.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Doug, it's a pleasure to have you join us. Other comments, questions? Randy. Randy Ward.

MR. WARD: Madam Chair, Members, Randall Ward, Executive Director of the California Emissions Testing Industries Association. I'd respond to the comments made by the ASE representative.

One of the serious problems that I suspect - and Sylvia, maybe you'd be able to answer this - would be addressed in the durability issue that's being studied by the Air Board, and I believe that contract's been let, but one of the issues is who repairs the car. Not if it's the

individual themselves, but in many cases you have licensed repair dealers doing Smog Check repairs which they're not supposed to be doing, and it does a couple of things; it raises the question about how complete those repairs are when they're not repaired at a licensed smog test-and-repair station, but in addition to that, it certainly circumvents the economic benefit that someone went into the test-and-repair business and decided to become a licensed Smog Check test-and-repair business because they have spent the money on the equipment, they're not doing the repair and someone who shouldn't be doing the repair is, so I think that's an important consideration for that study. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Randy. Other comments?

Chris?

MR. ERVINE: Chris Ervine with STARS, coalition of state test-and-repair stations. What Randy was saying is correct. There's a lot of ARD dealers out there that are doing smog repairs that are not licensed Smog Check stations. BAR is not enforcing this.

One very simple way to determine who is repairing vehicles is for the test-only stations, because they're testing almost all the failures that have been repaired with the exception of the Gold Shield stations, the test-

onlys need to enter in the ARD's number that repaired the vehicle. This would help BAR to pinpoint not only the smog stations that are doing repairs that aren't being done properly, but it would also be able to pinpoint unlicensed Smog Check stations that are doing smog repairs.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Very practical suggestion.

- 000 -

All right, shall we then move on to the ARB report?

MS. MORROW: Good morning. I'm Sylvia Morrow, I'm with the California Air Resources Board. I'm just going to give a short little update.

Regarding the contract that was let out, we, ARB and BAR and our Deputy Executive Officer Tom Cackette, has met with Sierra Research to start working on a test plan to look at the Smog Check Program, and basically what we're doing is we're not actually going to be - the focus of the analysis of the Smog Check Program isn't going to be looking at the emission reductions, we've done that many times, and what we're envisioning is looking at the process and what happens at the process and why, and then hopefully by doing an in-depth analysis of each of the elements of the Smog Check inspection, then we will find out, you know,

a lot of answers to many questions including the one that you had brought up in that 40 percent of the cars that failed and passed a Smog Check inspection subsequently failed within six months at the roadside.

So right now Sierra is in the process of drafting up that test plan. Once both ARB and BAR have taken a look at it, we will then provide it to the IMRC so that the public has a chance to look at it and make comments of how they think it should go. We anticipate that there is going to be testing involved, vehicle testing, possibly at the Eligible Monte laboratory, but we should find out shortly, and we anticipate that by the end of the year we will have a test plan out and then the process goes from there.

Also, I'd like to say that we did provide the IMRC, it is in your packet, a copy of the repair cut point report conducted by Sierra. And Jude, you weren't at the last meeting, but at the next meeting ARB and BAR will be doing some presentations, and on the ARB side we will be presenting some information regarding the repair cut point report. We will also be providing information regarding the low pressure evap and a few other items I don't have off the top of my head.

As far as the low pressure evap, the latest is that our Eligible Monte laboratory has completed the

1 testing and is in the process of finalizing a test memo to 2 convey the results to ARB staff and to BAR upper 3 management. 4 CHAIR LAMARE: Great, thank you. 5 MS. MORROW: That's it. 6 CHAIR LAMARE: That's wonderful. Questions for 7 No? Okay, thank you. Sylvia? 8 MS. MORROW: Thank you. 9 CHAIR LAMARE: Participation from anyone online 10 or on the phone? No. Anyone in the audience? 11 - 000 -12 Okay. Now, the next item on our agenda is the 13 legislative update, and in your packet under tab two is a list of bills and some bill information. I'm assuming that 15 16 that's also available to the public. 17 MR. CARLISLE: Yes. 18 CHAIR LAMARE: Do you want to report on that, 19 Rocky? 20 MR. CARLISLE: Yes, thank you, Madam Chair. 21 We've been looking at and primarily tracking three bills, 22 AB383 Montañez, AB386 Leiber and AB578 Horton. 23 With regard to AB383, that's the CAP bill that 24 increases the income qualification from 185 percent of the

federal poverty level to 200 percent. It also gives low

25

income motorists priority if CAP assistance applications exceed CAP funds. That bill has been enrolled and awaiting the Governor's either signature or veto.

With regard to AB386, that's still in Appropriations held in submission. There has been some consumer issues regarding that and there is a letter I've included in the correspondence of your packet from some of the consumer groups citing their concerns with regard to AB386.

CHAIR LAMARE: Is that available to the public in the back?

MR. CARLISLE: It is available to the public, yes. We put them out there. And so, it's still alive but it's probably going to become a two-year bill.

The last one, 578, that was referred to the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing; however, the hearing has been cancelled at the request of the author and it's my understanding that they're still looking at that bill.

The cut-off date for the bills to be passed out of the Legislature was September 9th. That's come and gone, so these bills are probably going to be somewhat dormant until next session.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. Does anyone have questions or comments on pending legislation, or anyone in the audience wish to raise any issues about legislation? Okay, thank you.

- 000 -

So moving on, our next item on number nine is oh, I'm sorry. Thank you, Jeffrey. Now that Committee

Member Pearman is here, let's return to the IMRC budget
item. And Rocky, would you discuss our budget and how it
got to be the way it is and where we're going with it?

MR. CARLISLE: You bet. Thank you, Madam Chair. The IMRC budget is a little, the best way I can describe it is convoluted, only because we're funded by two agencies and not a part of either one according to a legal opinion I recently read. ARB funds \$150,000 and BAR funds \$150,000. This was via an agreement signed by K. Martin Keller, who was chief of the Bureau of Automotive Repair at the time. This is January 13th, 1999.

CHAIR LAMARE: That is not K-Mart and Keller.

MR. CARLISLE: No.

CHAIR LAMARE: It is K. Martin Keller.

MR. CARLISLE: Martin.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you.

MR. CARLISLE: And Michael P. Kenny, who was the executive officer at the Air Resources Board. The way it was supposed to work was the IMRC budget for clerical and staff, building, facilities, equipment, travel, data processing, that kind of thing, that would be paid for out of the 150 from the Bureau of Automotive Repair, and the consulting would be paid out of the Air Resources Board. However, things -

(Tape One, Side B)

MR. CARLISLE: - the IMRC budget, along with everybody else's, I might add, were reduced due to the state's budget problems. We lost a clerical position so our budget was reduced. For example, the current fiscal year our budget is \$135,810, and I should add this is tentative, it won't be finalized until probably November. For the '04/05 fiscal year it was actually \$136,192. So this current budget is \$382 less than the previous year and I understand it's due to changes in the estimates for retirement benefits for state employees.

The ARB budget, although that was originally paying for contracts, if you will, now we are housed in the ARB or Cal/EPA building, and so they're paying for our facilities here, our postage, and conservatively, that's worth anywhere from \$12-15,000 a year that we were paying

to DCA. They're also paying for our consultant, Steve Gould, who has been rehired as a retired annuitant, and that's in the vicinity of \$40,000. They taking care of the costs for the meeting rooms, the webcasts, event recording, that kind of thing, and in addition, they have a master contract with Sierra Research and we can also use a small portion of that. So when you add all these up, they are also contributing their portion of the funding required of the IMRC.

But part of the problem again stems from the fact that we're this little island out in the middle of nowhere, if you will, and it makes it very difficult when you're saying, well, how do you do certain things? You have to figure out, well, okay, what agency do I go to; do I go to ARB or do I go to BAR?

CHAIR LAMARE: Just to remind everyone that the IMRC Committee members do not receive any compensation.

MR. CARLISLE: Absolutely. The only thing that we reimburse the Committee members for are their direct expenses for travel. I shudder to think what it would cost if we had to pay your fees.

CHAIR LAMARE: Questions for Rocky? Bob Pearman?

MEMBER PEARMAN: So the fiscal year is like July
to June, right?

MR. CARLISLE: Correct.

MEMBER PEARMAN: So how are you involved or notified or consulted about what our budget will be in any future year, if at all? You're just told this is what it's going to be and we'll let you know if it changes later?

MR. CARLISLE: Pretty much. They do consult us if we have any equipment requirements coming, if we're going to have to purchase anything, if there's anything out of the ordinary, they do give us some input, but the budgets currently pretty much cover all our expenses. The unknown really is the contracts and the consulting, that's really the unknown. Everything else stays pretty much the same. Every three or four years you need some equipment, but not much.

MEMBER PEARMAN: From your experience and understanding of the creation of IMRC, is that what the Legislature did, they didn't really decide how it would be funded, just said here you are and hopefully the agencies will take care of us?

MR. CARLISLE: Well, they directed both the agencies to support us, so the agreement was reached, like I say, in '99 by the executive officer at ARB and the BAR chief and they laid out a budget that was reasonable for the Committee.

And we've actually saved considerable amounts of money, because when I was first appointed in 2003 we were in an office over at 915 L Street and that was costing us in the vicinity of over \$17,000 a year. Simply the move to another building saved over \$10,000 a year, and I know that's a small pittance that gets lost somewhere in the noise in state budgets, but nevertheless, for us it was a significant amount of money.

MEMBER PEARMAN: Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: And so, Rocky, if we wanted to do another consumer survey, how would we fund that?

MR. CARLISLE: We can actually, I've been told by ARB that we can actually use Sierra Research for some of that.

CHAIR LAMARE: We can use Sierra Research or not do it.

MR. CARLISLE: Right. They do that type of work, and I would have to again go back to Tom and talk to him about it and see exactly how we'd facilitate that, but that was my understanding at our last meeting.

CHAIR LAMARE: And if we wanted to add an intern from the university, how would we fund that?

MR. CARLISLE: An intern? That, I would have to check. I know ARB has internships. It's a possibility we

1	could use ARB funding to do that. They've been, like I
2	say, they were very generous with our retired annuitant,
3	and that's actually going to save us a lot of money because
4	the equivalent contracts I suspect would be very high
5	compared to what we're going to have Steve Gould doing.
6	CHAIR LAMARE: Right, I think we're very
7	fortunate.
8	MR. CARLISLE: Yes.
9	CHAIR LAMARE: Bob?
10	
11	MEMBER PEARMAN: Do you know if there's any
12	prohibition against IMRC pursuing, say, a federal grant for
13	activities in the area of our jurisdiction independently or
14	its own?
15	MR. CARLISLE: I'll have to check with legal on
16	that one. That falls under DCA, by the way.
17	CHAIR LAMARE: Oh, we receive our legal support
18	from DCA?
19	MR. CARLISLE: Correct.
20	CHAIR LAMARE: Is it possible for us to request
21	that that be shifted to the Air Resources Board?
22	MR. CARLISLE: I can ask the question, certainly.
23	and the question, corounty.

CHAIR LAMARE: Ask the question.

_

Bob, that was a great question, can we get grants to do our research so that we're independently able to do some independent research.

MR. CARLISLE: Okay.

CHAIR LAMARE: Other questions, comments?

- 000 -

Now, Rocky, the next item on the agenda is the IMRC consultant task list that you've been working on. What tab is that under?

MR. CARLISLE: That's under tab three.

CHAIR LAMARE: Tab three.

MR. CARLISLE: And what I did is pretty brief. I included the duty statement that we created for the Air Resources Board for Steve Gould. And in meetings that Dr. Williams, yourself and Steve and I had there were a couple of things that we had talked about. For example, one was the preconditioning survey, Steve could assist with the analysis finalizing that survey. He could also assist Dr. Williams in completing and finalizing the comparison of test-only, test-and-repair and Gold Shield stations that we've been working on.

And then finally, analyzing the emissions impact of chronic and instantaneous unregistered vehicles that Mr. Pearman and I believe it's Bruce Hotchkiss, no, or Dennis.

Let me check here. I'm sorry, it's Gideon and Tyrone

Buckley are working on that. So that was the unregistered

vehicle issue that we've talked about in the past that

ranges anywhere from 6 percent for instantaneous to

somewhere around .4 or .5 percent for chronic. Chronic

being identified as anything over two years, instantaneous

anything less than two years.

So those were the three items that we had discussed doing in the short term. There's obviously long-term projects as well, but I think our goal was to complete the items for our current report so we could complete that somewhere around January to deliver to the Legislature.

CHAIR LAMARE: Comments or questions? I really hope and it is my recommendation that we include our research consultant from the University of California Davis that's been working with Jeffrey on the test-only, test-and-repair and Gold Shield analysis.

MR. CARLISLE: Absolutely.

CHAIR LAMARE: We have a huge amount of data and it's very important to have a strong team working on it.

MR. CARLISLE: Some of the things that are difficult, the test-only, test-and-repair and Gold Shield is probably the most difficult comparison because there's argument that the only good comparison with regard to

failure rate is the first test or the first cycle, if you will, because once they've been tested the first time, they've already failed and consequently they're going to be coming back a second time and it will be a cleaner car, but I think there's other information in the dataset we can look at as well, so that's going to be a challenge.

I mean, because you're really talking about behavior, you know. Tailpipe emissions and OBD II, that component of the test really doesn't change, although they can clean pipe, don't get me wrong, but I mean, you're really looking at technician behavior, because if you just use the EIS in the way it was designed, they really can't do anything about OBD II.

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, I think in this case we need to recognize that the research assistance at the University of California Davis has been working on this dataset -

MR. CARLISLE: Correct.

CHAIR LAMARE: - and is already up to speed on how it works and what the problems are and has already done initial work on that dataset, so I think would be invaluable to working with you and Steve Gould on further work on that dataset, so I would like to see us move ahead with getting an internship solidified with ARB so that we can utilize the assistance that has to date been provided

pro bono by the University of California Davis, as I understand it.

MR. CARLISLE: Yes.

CHAIR LAMARE: Not that there's anything wrong with that, but if we -

MR. CARLISLE: And which we appreciate.

CHAIR LAMARE: Yes. Questions, comments from Randy Ward and then Sylvia.

MR. WARD: Madam Chair, members, Randall Ward, Executive Director of the California Emissions Testing Industries Association. I think it would be particularly important to see and be able to provide some input into the initial study using the data you plan on doing. My concern is, I think, very warranted.

One of the things that I know Dr. Williams was concerned about and I think I've predicted was that as he was doing his work, which he correctly indicated was draft work, very preliminary, should not be taken as gospel, he was very very professional about that. And I'm sorry that Mr. DeCota isn't here today, but in front of legislative committee on AB578, Mr. DeCota, while he didn't say the IMRC was supporting AB578, he represented himself as a member and it was very unclear as to whether he was representing the IMRC in front of that committee.

Indicated he's been on the Committee for 14 years and then cited Dr. Williams' work. He did not say it was preliminary work, he didn't say it was draft work, he didn't say it was work in progress.

Absolutely inappropriate, and I would hope that this Committee would adopt a policy for its members who are going to be testifying in front of any governmental agency including the Legislature that would require they correctly attribute any actions of the IMRC to their particular actions or parochial interests. So therefore, I would like to make sure that there's an opportunity to input on what aspects of the data you're going to be looking at, what kinds of runs. I am particularly familiar with the data, as are others, and would welcome that opportunity.

The other thing that's particularly important the Committee should be aware of and Dr. Williams is particularly aware of is the data is not very good, okay?

CHAIR LAMARE: Not very clean, you mean.

MR. WARD: It's not clean data. The aggregate data that is delivered to Dr. Williams and others from MCI is unwashed data, so to speak. The process for washing it is proprietary and the MCI will not divulge that proprietary process to the Bureau of Automotive Repair, its own contractor. So they will explain the theory, but they

won't divulge the process, so the Bureau goes through their own effort following the theory to wash that data and it's still inconsistent and it's still off by a significant percentage, so that's just something you should be aware of.

This should all be rectified with the new contractor that is going to be, I assume, on board, and you can ask the Bureau, fairly shortly, but the sad part of that - that's the good news. The bad news is we have to live with the data that was collected until the new contractor comes on board. So thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Randy. So you're suggesting that IMRC research efforts be vetted in the whole Committee or that we have like a stakeholder research working group where we kind of bring people together outside of our monthly meetings to discuss the research process.

MR. WARD: Madam Chair, that would be fine. I would leave this to, you know, you and the Committee's judgment. I'm simply making the concern, and I think it would be a positive participation in terms of producing a positive work product. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Sylvia?

MS. MORROW: Sylvia Morrow, Air Resources Board.

I have just two comments.

I think ARB also would like to be involved in looking at this question, and the reason is there are just so many ways you can slice and dice the data and come up with many different answers, and so I think it would be helpful to have the agency's input.

My second comment is, as far as like hiring a student, there's basically two processes in the state to hire a student. There is actually a state student position and I don't exactly know the process on that, but then the other process is the Hornet Foundation and that's how we hire students, so I recommend that Rocky take a look at those methods if you would like to hire a student to help with IMRC.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Other comments, questions? Rocky.

MR. CARLISLE: Madam Chair, couple things. First of all, yeah, it was our goal to include not only ARB but also the BAR in the subcommittee discussions for this analysis, because I don't think you can get too many experts in this one because it's really, really complex.

The other issue with regard to just to clarify
Dennis DeCota's comment. The Committee did send a letter

of support to the Legislature on May 27th in support of the Horton bill 578; however, I should mention that was prior to its amendment, so I just wanted to make that comment for clarification.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, I would like to make one comment about the research program and the process in the IMRC. Many people have spoken to this Committee and on this Committee about the hybrid program that we have which is a public/private partnership between the state and even including the air districts in the sense that this program, the Smog Check Program, meets the goals of air district plans to reduce air pollution in their regions; that we have a very broad-based group of stakeholders in the Smog Check Program and its evaluation and that we all have a big interest in understanding this very complex program that affects millions of people every year, so to the extent that we can create in the work that we in this Committee do, which is a broad-based Committee, a way of looking at research results from the beginning, from the design stage, I'm very much in favor of that and I hope we can work on including all the different parties in the partnership.

We were reminded of this when we got a copy of the consumer group's letter to Assembly Member Leiber commenting on AB386 that, gee, we'd really like to have these consumer groups at our meetings and participating in our process so we can have that full awareness. I personally would very much like to have a lot more environmental group and public health group input into this process. I often feel like I'm the only person that is representing that point of view in our meetings, so I like the fact that we have a webcast and that we are reaching out. So thank you, Randy, for making that suggestion.

More comments or questions on the IMRC consultant? Okay.

- 000 -

Our next item is that we may have some reports back on individual elements of our upcoming report that the subcommittees have been working on, it's called Report Topics, we have a list. I know I want to make a comment under consumer information study. Were there other Committee members who were going to report back on report topics, anyone come prepared to talk? Thank you, Robert Pearman.

MEMBER PEARMAN: Well, it's very brief on the post-repair Smog Check cut points. We got finally the ARB study release, so Dennis and I and Rocky weren't able to talk before today and Dennis isn't here, and ARB did say they would discuss that at the next meeting, so I think

we'll try and talk among our committee in advance. Maybe we can get some questions to ARB in advance if we can so we can then in connection with their report next month also give perhaps our subcommittee's perspective, too.

CHAIR LAMARE: Any other comments? On the consumer survey portion of our report, last meeting when I read the transcript there were a couple of comments about the survey, a concern on the part of Dennis DeCota that he didn't accept the survey results, a comment by Chris Ervine that I thought was particularly related to the ping-pong effect.

So I went back to look at the report and what we had said, what our data had said, the questions that we had asked, and thought about the way I read what was said in the meeting, because since I wasn't here we couldn't really discuss it, and it seemed to me that what Dennis and Chris were saying is that the questions in our survey really didn't get at the question that they were most concerned about in the test-only ping-pong.

So I did want to reiterate that we didn't specifically ask people if they were mad that they had to test and retest at a test-only, we didn't ask them if they were inconvenienced, if they didn't like it, we didn't say that, we didn't say, you know, did you have to go and get a

test, repair somewhere else and go back and get a retest, we didn't ask that.

What we asked was whether people had difficulty, how easy it was or difficult it was for them to do their initial test, that was one question, how easy or difficult it was for them to get their car repaired, or how easy or how difficult it was for them to get their final Smog Check after repair, and so we had three different questions that we asked.

And we also knew whether people had been mandated to go to test-only because we asked them, were you required to go to test-only, and so we were able to compare people who were required to go to test-only to those who were not required to go to test-only to see if there was any difference in the difficulty that they rated their repairs and inspections, and there was no significant difference, so that's why we concluded that that requirement is not causing difficulty.

A second element there is that we, looking at the people in terms of their second test - and remember, these are all failed vehicles, we didn't talk to anybody except people who failed, had to get repairs, had to get the retest. The number of people who had difficulty on the retest was far smaller than the number of people who had

difficulty on the first test, so our hypothesis was, if you're having a ping-pong effect where people are having to - getting repaired, going back and getting tested and failing and having to go back to repair and having to go back to test, that is the way I interpreted the word ping-pong, is that there's difficulty because you're going back and forth, back and forth.

After thinking about this and reading the comments in the transcript last time, it did seem that maybe my concept of what ping-pong was was not shared with the industry, that from the industry's point of view, the ping-pong occurs simply because a person is required to go to test-only for the final test, and so, in my mind, we kind of started off with different concepts of what we were testing. I was testing whether consumers were having enough difficulty that within three months they would complain about it and say, Yes, I had difficulty getting the retest, or if they were, you know, experience over, they've forgotten that they were unhappy, I think you might interpret it looking back.

That because the industry is telling us people are very unhappy about having to go to test-only and then go and get the repairs and then go back to test-only, and everybody and his mother who's gotten a test-only

requirement knows that there's some, What? I have to do this? What if I fail? I'm going to have to go back. And I think from the viewpoint of the air quality advocates, of course, those are all incentives for people to keep their cars running smoothly, not to have Smog Check failures and not have to go through that process, so from an air quality perspective we see that as a way to make the process work for air quality.

Any comments or questions? Starting with Chris and then Bud.

MR. ERVINE: Chris Ervine, STARS, coalition of state test-and-repair stations. The concern that I had with the survey that was done was that the way that the questions were worded, they were worded in a manner in which it made it appear that the consumer wanted a particular type of station, not the fact that they were told that they had to go to that station, it made it look like they wanted that type of station, and that was my big concern.

In the Central Valley we've seen, in the last four years we've seen people calming down and accepting the fact that they've got to go to test-only. They are still not happy about it. The initial reaction when this first started and the increase in the number of vehicles to test-

only was generated was just total outrage and, Why do I have to take my cars over here? I've been dealing with you for twenty years and I want to take my car here and I want to have you test it and if it needs fixing, I want to have you fix it and then retest it. And the feeling is still there, they still want it, they're just not as adamant about it as they used to be. They've accepted the fact that this is the way it has to be, however, the test-and-repair industry hasn't accepted the fact and it is still continuously hurting us financially today.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Chris.

MR. RICE: Good morning, Committee. Bud Rice with Quality Tune-up Shops. Just to follow up on what Chris has said, the definition of what ping-pong is is the critical issue here. I'm going to tell you that when our customers come to our locations and they discover basically from us looking at their paperwork that they have to go to a test-only station, that's the beginning of the ping-pong in their minds. They can't do it with us, they have to go somewhere else, and so now the process happens.

Whatever happens next, if they go to a test-only store and their car passes or fails or whatever happens to them after the fact, that experience, who knows, could be pleasant, could be unpleasant, I don't know the answer to

that. I only know that from their perspective as they speak to me, the ping-pong starts over here. And in our situation, I'll testify here in front of you that we have locations today that still have anywhere from ten to twelve Smog Checks that come in a day that we have to turn away to test-only facilities.

So Roger, good to see you. Welcome to the Committee, but I'll tell you, in many cases our customers that we've advertised for all of a sudden have to become your customer because we can't do their car, but we advertise like crazy asking people to come in and do business with us, and when they do, we've got to tell a bunch of them that we can't, so again, that's the beginning of the ping-pong situation from our perspective. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Did you have a question?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: How many of the people that come in simply have misread the form? They do know what a test-only facility is, they've just failed to read the form.

MR. RICE: Many of them don't even know it's there, seriously, they don't even know that it says test-only up at the top of their paper, so they'll come in -

MEMBER WILLIAMS: But they do know what a testonly facility is so they wouldn't have started the pingpong if they'd read properly.

MR. RICE: That's possible, that's possible. And then some section of those customers have always been our customer, so they're used to coming here anyway, so there's - so I would agree, there's some of them that just haven't read the paperwork correctly and then there's some that just come to us anyway.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: So that may suggest that the problem is in the paper, not in some - or we could fix a lot of the consumer frustration by improving what's sent from the DMV?

MR. RICE: Yeah, I would say if somebody had a chance to look at that thing and it was clearer as to what they were being asked to do, many of them would have bypassed that step, I would agree with that.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: This is an opportunity for me to demonstrate how, despite having a Ph.D., I can't read. I got a DMV renewal this summer and I guess I understand the difference between test-only and test-and-repair more than the average person in the State of California, and I even attempted to read the thing, and last time that car had been only at test-only, this time it wasn't, and I took

it to my normal shop and he said, Would you please learn to read, but we'll arrange for it to be tested down the street and you don't have to worry about that because, you know, we're getting so many people who just don't read the form right. And I then looked at the form again and it brought to my attention that it did say test-only, but there are a couple other places that just say you have to have your car tested and I just wonder if we're misreading where things are. I was trying to read this right once, and I got it wrong, and it could be just that this form, because of the colors or something, and I'm hardly an expert.

MR. RICE: If I could just quickly respond, I understand my time's up, but that only leads to the next question, quite frankly. When they come to our facility, and let's assume they haven't read it, so now if we step in and we fill that gap by saying, Oh, you didn't look here but it says you must go to a test-only station, the next thing then is, Well, where do I go now? So it's not enough for the paper to say, you know, this; they still don't know what to do next, and that leads to some of this confusion as well. Thank you very much.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Mr. Roger Nickey.

MEMBER NICKEY: I want to - do I have to -

CHAIR LAMARE: Yeah, you're on, but you need to get close, you know, you need to get closer.

MEMBER NICKEY: How close do I need to get?

CHAIR LAMARE: There.

MEMBER NICKEY: I really wanted to comment on this ping-pong term because it's changed. In the beginning, ping-pong was meant that if your car was repaired and you came back for a retest and it failed and you had to go back to the shop to get it re_repaired, that was ping-pong. Ping-pong is not going to your repair shop, going to a test-only, failing and going back to the repair shop, that wasn't ping-pong. Ping-pong was to cover the term if the repair was made and it wasn't successful and you had to go back and get it re-repaired.

And if I could just address for a moment the customer thing. When a test-and-repair customer leaves a test-and-repair shop to go to a test-only, we're not taking your customer. Your customer comes to us for a test. If it fails the test, he comes back to you for a repair, so I just wanted to comment on that part.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Randy?

MR. WARD: Yes, Madam Chair, I found your consumer survey particularly interesting, and my side

comment is that Dr. Williams gives new meaning to the movie

Absent Minded Professor.

In any event, you know, I recall very clearly,

Madam Chair, your efforts as a subcommittee to put together

the consumer survey and your efforts to allow the

participation of not only other Committee members outside

your subcommittee but the stakeholders here, so I would

simply suggest that if there are any problems with the

language in that consumer survey, they should have been a

little more diligent at the onset as opposed to at its

conclusion.

And Mr. Nickey is quite correct, you know. The definition of ping-pong is a failed vehicle that is repaired and returns for its retest at test-only and fails once again, and it's often confused, the term is often misused, but that is, you know, what ping-pong is. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Regarding the consumer survey, I would just remind everyone it was extremely difficult to get off the ground. We did not have the funding to do it. We went through many contracting problems. We had a huge amount of input about the questionnaire that blunted the intent of the Committee members in terms of gathering information, and now we're

told again, well, we can have another survey if we work through the approved contractor Sierra Research.

So I thought the survey was well vetted through the process and that we got something out of it. It told us something about consumers that we're not getting as input in these meetings from the Committee and were not being given as input from the agencies, so I think it's valuable to continue to consult consumers.

No survey is perfect. All survey data is subject to interpretation. Some interpretations are better than other interpretations, and we're blessed on this Committee to have a social scientist that we can - we have two social scientists, actually, yes, and they are not engaged in any part of the industry. I could call myself as one as well, but because I manage the survey, I need to step aside from it and we're really depending on Dr. Hisserich and Dr. Williams to look at these interpretations and make sure that the Committee stays in a safe realm of interpretation. We have a rare opportunity, then, to do some social science research that hasn't been done by the agencies and have it conducted with integrity, and I hope that we can continue to do that.

And Chris, did you have another comment?

MR. ERVINE: Chris Ervine with STARS. initial description of ping-pong, Mr. Nickey was correct However, as far as the consumer is concerned, it on. starts the minute they get that letter in the mail that says they have to have their vehicle tested. They go to a test-and-repair shop, more than likely the shop that they've been doing business with for years, and they find out that that shop cannot test their vehicle. Then their first question is, Well, why can't you do it? And you have to explain to them that you have a shop down the street that is not nearly as well equipped, doesn't have to have any of the equipment that you have to have nor the technical ability that you have. They will test your vehicle and pass it or fail it.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So they have to leave there and they have to go to the test-only, and then it passes or fails, and then if it fails, then it has to come back and it has to be repaired and then it has to go back and be retested. This is the ping-pong that the consumer sees. Regardless of how the industry describes it, it's the consumer that sees the ping-pong and it starts from the very moment that they're told that they have to go someplace else.

It's kind of like getting on the phone and you listen to the menu and it says push one, push two, and you

push two and you go, oh cripe, this isn't the one I wanted, and then you have to go back and you have to listen to the menu all over again and it gets very frustrating, and this is the same thing.

CHAIR LAMARE: Good. Thank you, Mr. Ervine. Now my comment on that is that that's what we want people to understand. Hopefully, the consumer understands that if they don't keep their car in good repair and their Smog Check equipment working to pass, they're going to not have a good experience, so get it done before you go in for your Smog Check. That's what I personally would like to see happen, and I think that's why the program works to require a test-only test.

MR. ERVINE: Well, I think that industry would like to see the same thing, is whenever that check engine light comes on -

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, let's educate them.

MR. ERVINE: - people automatically bring their car in to you instead of driving the vehicle. I don't know how many vehicles we have tested that as soon as you start the car up and drive it into the smog bay, the check engine light's on, and you know that thing's going to fail.

CHAIR LAMARE: All right.

MR. ERVINE: And you get to talking to the customer, Oh, it's been on like that for six months. What's it mean?

CHAIR LAMARE: Yeah, that's what we want to stop. Thank you.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Chris, is that really how you describe where they're supposed to go when they come in with the paper that says they should go to test-only?

MR. ERVINE: No.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Okay.

MR. ERVINE: But that is the feeling. And in a lot of cases they get right down it and they want to know, Well, what's the difference? And you have to explain to them that, you know, the difference is that the state in its infinite wisdom thinks that this other shop that's not as well equipped - and excuse me, I'll tell them - as we are and doesn't have the diagnostic ability that we do can do a better job of testing their car than we can.

CHAIR LAMARE: A couple of comments from the Committee. Dr. Williams.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Let's look at this from a data perspective instead of a definitional perspective. You know I have the large dataset that allows repeat cars, matching cars or something. What would you hypothesize

from your experience about cars that had previously been directed to test-only and perhaps failed, are those cars more likely to come into your shop and have you do a pretest because they suspect something's wrong with their car and they know they might as well get it fixed before they go to test-only, sort of an anticipatory ping-pong, if you will, or do they avoid pre-tests and are pre-tests only done by test-and-repair facilities when the person hasn't yet experienced test-only? I wonder if you can sort out some hypotheses there and then we'll look at some of the data.

MR. ERVINE: We have a small percentage that come in and ask for a pre-test, and I discourage it, and the reason that I discourage it is that we are a Gold Shield. If you take your vehicle to a test-only and it fails, then bring your car back to us and we will have the state contribute up to \$500 to repair your car. If we do a pre-test here and we find that it's going to fail and we do repairs on it, then you're not eligible for the \$500, so we discourage that, but it is a small percentage that ask for a pre-test.

When we had the gross polluter syndrome, or not syndrome but when vehicles were labeled as a gross polluter and they had to be tested every year and they had to go

through a whole bunch of hoops, we had a lot more of the pre-testing then, and we participated in it, but now we don't have that attachment to the vehicles so people aren't nearly as afraid.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: If you recall the analysis I did of some 900,000 Hondas, 4 or 5 percent of them were pre-tested, 40 or 50 percent of them were going to a test-only. That suggests about 1 in 10 that were being pre-tested. Do you think those were ones that had previously experienced test-only or this was a new thing for them?

MR. ERVINE: I would say that they were probably directed to test-only previously.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay. So we can look at that and maybe infer something about ping-ponging from that.

MR. ERVINE: Yeah.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I don't know what it will say, but do you agree that that would be worthwhile to look at?

MR. ERVINE: I would say either they were, the owner had a feeling that the vehicle wasn't running right and they didn't want to get into - a lot of people still associate the old gross polluter tag on vehicles and what happened, you know, four or five years ago where you had to go through all these extra steps to certify a gross polluter, and they're afraid of that, and some of those

1	people are the ones that we're talking about here. Some of
2	them might have had the vehicle fail previously and some of
3	them have knowledge that the vehicle's just not running
4	right.
5	CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Mr. Nickey?
6	MEMBER NICKEY: Just for clarification, the
7	requirements to do Smog Check for either a test-only or a
8	
9	test-and-repair equipment-wise, license-wise, technician-
10	wise are exactly the same, so I would like to know in what
11	way a test-and-repair is quote/unquote better equipped to
12	do a Smog Check than a test-only.
13	MR. ERVINE: Do you have a lab scope in your
14	shop?
15	MEMBER NICKEY: Yes, but I'm not required to, but
16	I can't use it.
17	MR. ERVINE: You're not required to have a lab
18	scope.
19	MEMBER NICKEY: I have one.
20	MR. ERVINE: Do you have an oscilloscope, an
21	engine analyzer?
22	MEMBER NICKEY: No, but that's not required for
23	
24	Smog Check.

MR. ERVINE: Yes, it is.

MEMBER NICKEY: It's required for test-andrepair, it's not required for Smog Check, but for the test
it's not required, for repair it is. I don't do repair.

But we're talking about just the test process, not testand-repair, just the testing.

MR. ERVINE: No, we're talking about equipment.

MEMBER NICKEY: No.

MR. ERVINE: The diagnostic equipment.

MEMBER NICKEY: No. We're talking about the customer comes in for a Smog Check, what is required for a smog test/check. Oscilloscope is not required. I have the same equipment that every other shop does, but we don't do repair so we're not required to have repair equipment.

MR. ERVINE: In order to be a test-and-repair facility and to test vehicles, I have to have an oscilloscope, I have to have a lab scope, I have to have a scanner, I have to have a number of other pieces of equipment that are not required at a test-only. The equipment that I have aside from my dynamometer is probably in excess of another \$60-80,000 in equipment that is required by Bureau of Automotive Repair in order for me to be a test-and-repair facility.

MEMBER NICKEY: For me to conduct a test and for you to conduct a test requires the exact same equipment.

We're not talking about repair equipment, we're talking about just the customer's perception of what it takes to test his vehicle. Pass/fail certificate, no certificate, that's it.

CHAIR LAMARE: All right.

MR. ERVINE: You're not -

CHAIR LAMARE: That's enough, Ervine.

MR. ERVINE: Okay.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you for your presentation.

Are there any comments or questions? Marty.

MR. GUNN: Marty Gunn, Bureau of Automotive
Repair. Just a point of clarification. A vehicle that's
directed to test-only, if they choose to go to a test-andrepair station because maybe they suspect their vehicle is
going to fail, and they were to fail an official preinspection, they could use that official pre-inspection
failure to qualify for CAP repairs.

CHAIR LAMARE: Is that right?

MR. GUNN: They would ultimately have to go to test-only for certification, but yes, they could.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Maybe I could ask a question for clarification.

CHAIR LAMARE: Mr. Hisserich.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Just to be clear. My daughter has an '87 Volvo. It went to a test-only recently, was directed there, failed the test. She just went to the mechanic that she's used for years to get it fixed and I think she spent something like \$580 and she has yet to take it back because she works and she's got to wait till a Saturday to take it back for the test-only. I don't think it was clear to her that there was some other place that she was supposed to go or whether she would have, I don't know, would she have qualified for CAP? I mean, she does work, she makes money. I'm not quite clear on what step would not have been taken in there.

MR. GUNN: Once you fail an official preinspection or a certification mode test, you can apply for CAP and the -

MEMBER HISSERICH: Should she have gone then to a Gold Shield station to get it repaired?

MR. GUNN: The application will say, you know, don't do anything until you get - you hear back from us, whether we send you a letter of eligibility, and the letter of eligibility will direct you to go only to a contracted Gold Shield station.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Yeah, well, I guess somewhere in there it wasn't clear to her where she was supposed to

go. She took it to the mechanic she always goes to, who is not a, you know, he's just a mechanic for Volvos, and I just wondered whether the communication was clear enough to her about where she was supposed to go. Okay.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. Is that it? Are there other report topics that we need to discuss today? No? And then one - oh, Charlie.

(Tape Two, Side A)

- 000 -

MR. CARLISLE: - so I will get more information on that.

We've also requested updates on remote sensing and fuel evaporative testing from ARB and BAR, and Sylvia from the ARB did comment that they were going to present on that next month, so that will be upcoming.

Also, I should mention that there is some conflict, if you will, for the meeting room at the next meeting, I was just notified this morning, so we may have to change either meeting rooms or meeting dates. I will advise the Committee as soon as I get the information with regard to that. There may be another meeting room in this building we can use, so I don't have all the information on that yet.

CHAIR LAMARE: Questions, comments? Yes

MEMBER HISSERICH: With regard to Mr. Peters' observation, it is a little insulting. I didn't say that I took it there, I said my daughter took it to the place. I thought my comment was primarily to do with, you know, her knowledge of Gold Shield stations and knowledge of where to go to get the appropriate repairs made.

And then just on your point, Rocky, you know, I read those articles, both Dr. Peters and Dr. Froyns (phonetic) at two respective universities down there. I happen to know both of those people and if there's anything we can do, particularly Dr. Peters who's in an office right near mine, if there's anything we can do to be of assistance in getting some of that information, because those asthma studies and those studies about proximity to freeways and so on are quite interesting, so if I can be of help, let me know.

MR. CARLISLE: Oh, that would be great.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, any other comments by Committee members on future agenda items? Yeah, Bob Pearman.

MEMBER PEARMAN: Oh, just that I just want to confirm, Rocky, AQMD still plans to do that remote sensing test in October in the Los Angeles area, because I plan to try and attend it if I could.

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, I did follow up on that.

That is actually not AQMD that Dr. Steadman is doing that study for, it's actually the Coordinating Research Council, or CRC, and so yes, that is still going to take place in October. I still plan to come down. I may have to change the date, I have another little conflict, but I still plan to be there either one or two days because I am going to videotape some of that for a presentation to the Committee.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Excuse me, if I may. Which days were you planning? I've got it noted here, it's the week of the 17th here at the southbound La Brea ramp, I think.

MR. CARLISLE: Correct. I'm shooting probably for the 20th, I think that's Friday?

MEMBER HISSERICH: Yeah, that's Thursday, the 20th is Thursday.

MR. CARLISLE: Okay, either the 20th or the 21st, I've still got to coordinate it.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Maybe you'll let us know.

MR. CARLISLE: Yes.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. There are a couple of things that I would like to see emerging more for IMRC.

One is the participation of the air districts, having an engagement with the air districts in some way so that

they're here at our meeting, that's always very helpful.

And as you pointed out, the South Coast Air Quality

Management District is doing an off-cycle vehicle repair

and vehicle scrappage program, I believe starting up fairly

soon, and I think the Committee could benefit from learning

along with the district what they're learning from that and

what kind of data they're using to design their program.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Secondly, I'm aware that the state is preparing a climate action report, that the climate action report is designed to recommend new policies and programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to targets established by the Governor's Executive Order of June 5th, 2005; that the climate action report will be coming out in January. While I have not seen anything in the deliberations to date that would address how Smog Check might be changed or updated or added to in order to reduce greenhouse gas, there's one item there which has to do with leaks from air conditioning units in vehicles that may be very relevant, and so, I don't know when the timing is, but I would like to maybe hear from ARB at some future date how the climate action team report on greenhouse gas emission reduction programs might affect the Smog Check Program and what we might achieve in that program to help reduce greenhouse gases.

Comments, other comments? Okay.

_

Starting with Charlie we'll have public comment.

MR. PETERS: Yes, thank you, Madam Chairwoman and Committee. A couple things.

One is the expected report on the remote sensing. I find that very interesting the Committee had indicated that they weren't really going to address that issue until such time as that report was completed. The Committee's action included certainly comments about the remote sensing and suggestions on it even though that report was not completed. It's my understanding that it's still not completed and that the efforts to finish the report is still ongoing and that review within the Air Resources Board, et cetera, will be necessary before it's actually released, so I find it interesting that you've already scheduled a meeting on it which in fact it may not even be information available at the time of your next meeting.

Second issue, if I gave an indication that I was specifically unhappy with someone's behavior, I in no way meant it that way. That has been an issue for me for fifteen, twenty years that significant commitments. I used to be in that business. Significant commitments were made and procedures followed in a process that was very expensive to participate and people not licensed to provide

those services, not required to follow procedures have been doing repairs for the public and I believe causing very significant cost to the public and lack of performance in the program, so if my comments were accepted as being adversarial, that was not my purpose. My purpose was to indicate that I felt that's a very important issue and I think a very important issue for the Committee to consider providing support for additional compliance with the rules that in fact repairs are required to be when they're done for money are required to be done in a licensed station by a licensed person. So I wish to apologize if my comments were accepted as being adversarial to a member of the Committee, that was not my purpose.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you for your apology, and Mr. Peters, before you arrived today that issue was raised before the Committee and there was a suggestion made of how to address the problem of repairs being done by unlicensed repair shops, so we have been thinking about it and appreciate your adding more comment to that.

Randy?

MR. WARD: Madam Chair and Committee, Randall Ward, Executive Director of the California Emissions

Testing Industries Association. I must have got enough sleep last night because I'm verbose today.

Under the umbrella of issues the Committee might want either presentations on or additional information on that relate to consumer issues, and think of this in the context of government changes in incremental steps according to Mr. Valdalski at Berkeley and we probably have some opportunities here, and under the DMV's responsibilities, clearly you've enunciated one today pretty clearly about the descriptions or the requirements of someone getting on a Smog Check, the information associated with Smog Check and how loud the printing is for a test-only referral, et cetera.

But an aside to that to which I think is also particularly important, and this relates to consumer convenience, is that every Smog Check station, test-and-repair and/or test-only, can register that individual's vehicle right at the time they get a Smog Check, and I don't know if you were aware of that or not, and it's clearly a convenience. If the consumer doesn't want to take the time to wait in a DMV line or they are at the end of their 90-day cycle and they're late and so the mailing is something that they feel is a conflict in meeting their obligation for registration, they can, if they have a Smog Check station that's done the test that is equipped to do it, get that renewal taken care of there. Smog Check

station makes whatever they charge and an extra five or ten bucks over and above what they would have been charged otherwise had they done it through the DMV, but that's the consumer's option, it's a convenience issue.

The DMV has hoops that are beyond belief to go into the business. Now, you know, one would think, and of course this is my simple mind, that DMV would think that would save them a lot of money and would want the Smog Check stations processing those renewals.

Secondly, under the Consumer Information Center within the Department of Consumer Affairs, we talked about problems with finding test-onlys. The referral system is based on zip codes. It's a very inadequate and antiquated system, so what happens is, this is through, I believe it's SBC, you put your zip code in and it gives you locations within that zip code. Well, that sounds fine unless you happen to be across the street in a neighboring zip code and a huge percent of your business comes from a neighboring zip code. They can be directing vehicles ten miles away from the point of origin. Well, given problems with emissions associated with additional miles, certainly the costs associated now with the additional gallons of gasoline, I would think that that would be a concern in

addition to and more importantly than the consumer inconvenience.

So I think those are incremental issues that the Committee could potentially get some information on and do something about. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Please identify yourself for the record.

MR. CONWAY: John Conway, Menlo Park Chevron, also a director of CSARA. Rocky, could you pass these out, please?

Committee members, as we go through this cumbersome process and complex question about Smog Check, I come to you this morning about could we try and look for a financial sollution here, some that might be feasible and fair and equitable to all?

The chart that I just passed out, the left-hand column is 2004 and the right-hand column is 2005. For me as a businessman, my revenue stream is drying up. I own a service station with auto repair where the grease and gasoline spikes, my volume has dropped off about 50 percent, and you can see by this chart my revenue stream for Smog Check is dropping off.

You know, as we go through the legislative process with AB578, this bill is now a two-year process or

a two-year bill. I don't know of a lot of shop owners like myself who are operating at a break even point or less can last another two years, so my question, you know, to the Committee members and members of the ARB and the BAR, we need some financial relief here as shop owners. Can the BAR or the ARB, this is my question to you people this morning, come up with a fair and equitable program for redirection of vehicles that is fair and equitable for test-only and test-and-repair stations? I'm very concerned about the automotive industry in the State of California and shop owners, and I don't know if this is feasible or not, but that's my question to you, but I'm looking for a financial situation here. You know, I've invested a million dollars in my service station and operating at break even does not hack it and I'm looking for a financial question here or a sollution or a feasibility, not how we're going to fix the Smog Check Program, it's very complex.

Members of ARB or BAR, can you in conjunction working with one another come up with something that with the redirection of vehicles that is fair for test-only and test-and-repair so we can fix and give some financial relief to shop owners in the State of California?

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1	CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Comments or questions?
2	Jeffrey.
3	MEMBER WILLIAMS: Could I ask a question about
4	the chart here? I'd be curious also to see how many
5	repairs you did in both periods, so as to understand
6	whether it's because of the tests being directed or another
7	shift in business.
8	MR. CONWAY: I think it's a major shift in
9	business.
10	CHAIR LAMARE: Does this chart reflect only smog
12	tests fees?
13	MR. CONWAY: This is smog tests only, yeah.
14	CHAIR LAMARE: Test fees?
15	MR. CONWAY: Testing only, yes.
16	MEMBER WILLIAMS: (inaudible) on this chart but
17	the equivalent plot of number of vehicles repaired would be
18	interesting, too.
19	MR. CONWAY: I could culminate that data and send
20	it to you.
21	MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'd like to see that.
22	MR. CONWAY: Okay.
23	CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Roger.
24 25	MEMBER NICKEY: As an owner and operator of a
⊿ິ່ງ	test-only, if I charted my business for this same period of
	8:

time, I would probably have the same curve and just about the same reduction in testing, because of the reduction in the number of tests after January 1 when the state reduced the number of cars subject to test. In other words, when they exempted the first four years for change of ownership and the first six years for renewal. The graph if I were to graph my own business would look just about like this and the losses in tests would be very close.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. John, do you want to respond to that?

MR. CONWAY: No, I just -

CHAIR LAMARE: And ID yourself for the record, please.

MR. CONWAY: John Conway, Menlo Park Chevron.

I'm just going to ask a question.

CHAIR LAMARE: You cannot ask questions to the agencies here as a participant in the process.

MR. CONWAY: Okay. Do they have the authority to redirect vehicles, ARB and BAR, do they have - are they the ones that have the authority for that?

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, let me ask that question to them.

MR. CONWAY: Okay.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22 23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: Rocky, can I ask that question to the Bureau at this point?

MR. CARLISLE: Certainly.

CHAIR LAMARE: Does the Bureau have the discretion to change the direction of vehicles from testonly to test-and-repair?

Mr. Conway, could you step down now?

And Sylvia, do you want to address this, too? I don't know, maybe Sylvia's the more knowledgeable on this particular issue.

Sylvia Morrow, California Air MS. MORROW: Resources Board. The current direction to test-only is a SIP commitment that we have made, and right now we are meeting that SIP commitment. As ARB, you know, that would be a policy decision, I don't think I can answer that question right now.

But just a reminder. The Smog Check Program is for emission benefits, and emission benefits come from repairing failed vehicles, emission benefits do not come from testing vehicles. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. So what Sylvia is saying is, there is a commitment from the State of California to the federal government in what's called our State Implementation Plan, which is a federal document that

Federal Clean Air Act. And so, when she says that ARB has a SIP commitment to the test-only direction, this is in the realm of an administrative agreement between the state and the federal government that falls under the Federal Clean Air Act. Is that correct, Sylvia? She's nodding her head. Thank you.

Did you want to add anything from the Bureau?

explains how the state will meet its requirements under the

MR. COPPAGE: Alan Coppage, Bureau of Automotive Repair. I will concur, that is a very accurate answer to the discretion that the Bureau is given through the State Implementation Plan to direct those vehicles to test-only.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Okay, starting in the front row on the right, on my right. And this time I want to hear your name very clearly.

MR. NOBRIGA: Larry Nobriga.

CHAIR LAMARE: Larry Nobriga. Larry Obriga.

MR. NOBRIGA: Nobriga.

CHAIR LAMARE: Nobriga, thank you.

MR. NOBRIGA: Yeah. And that's Automotive Service Councils is who I represent.

As Ms. Morrow said, the Smog Check Program is there so we can repair failed vehicles and that's what gives us a reduction. I tend to agree with that, but by

the same token, if vehicles are not tested and found to be dirty, they are not going to be repaired.

So I keep hearing numbers about cost per ton of reduction. '68 through '75 automobiles are exempt. Very dirty vehicles, and they came with exhaust emission controls from the factory nationwide.

I very easily put 40-50,000 miles a year on a car, so by the time that car gets its first Smog Check, okay, it can well have 250-300,000 miles on it. It's ludicrous. And that has nothing to do with BAR or ARB; those exemptions are 100 percent political, okay, and I understand that, but we need to get rid of exemptions on the lower end and the top end, and that is the only way you're going to clean your air and it is the only way you will have enough business for everybody.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you for your comment. Bud, Randy, Chris, Charlie. Anyone else? Then we're going to be really hungry and we're not going to want to really listen to anyone.

MR. RICE: Thank you, Committee. Bud Rice with Quality Tune-Up Shops. I do have some open comments that I wanted to hold for the public comment things, but -

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, we're into that, yeah.

MR. RICE: Okay. Mr. Hisserich, I don't know if you remember this, but I was up testifying a few meetings ago and it was almost like the lightbulb went off from my perspective and your comment back was, Do I understand this right? And it was based around the fact that because of the exemptions that have been given and the amount of percentages of cars that have been directed to test-only, I understand Sylvia's comment that there's commitments to the SIP, but the application of how things are done I think it where there's some latitude here.

In terms of 36 percent of the cars are being directed to test-only, it's against what number? And this is where I think the lightbulb kind of went off. If it was against a restricted pool and those numbers were now being directed to test-only, that would be a far different number than 36 percent of the cars of the entire pool, which is today the way it's still being done. So guys like myself or, you know, other guys in the audience here that want to operate test-and-repair stations, huge numbers of cars have been moved over to test-only just as a result of that percentage being worked against the entire pool instead of the restricted pool, which is of the cars that are really eligible for Smog Check. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Randy.

1 MR. WARD: Randall Ward, California Emissions 2 Testing Industries Association. There were during the 3 AB578 process a number of misrepresentations made, and one 4 of the loudest misrepresentations was that test-and-repair 5 facilities in northern California were misled by the Bureau 6 with regard to the number of vehicles that would be subject 7 to a Smog Check that they could do. We're talking about 8 everything outside vehicles directed to test-only. And your executive officer at the time conducted four workshops 10 as a BAR employee and graphically displayed the numbers to 11 everyone that attended those workshops, and I don't know of 12 one of those workshops that didn't have more than - or less 13 than 150 shop owners at the workshop, so they were very 14 well attended. 15

There was a concerted effort because the Bureau had the experience of launching a program back in '98 throughout the other enhanced areas of the state, so it tip-toed. It was very cautious, very conservative and very open with those numbers.

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So I would simply suggest that there is an element here of what constitutes an individual's ability to make a business decision and a wise business decision.

Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Who's next? Chris.

MR. ERVINE: Chris Ervine with STARS. In response to Mr. Nickey's comment about the amount of losses that he's sustained since the exemptions of six years and newer vehicles, I can go back to 1997 and map my smogs from that point forward, and prior to the exemption of six years and newer vehicles when it was increased from 15 percent to the so-called 36 percent, I went from twelve smogs a day to less than one on the average. Some days we do two, some days we don't do any, but there was a huge drop, and this is prior to the -

CHAIR LAMARE: The incidents of the last year, yeah.

MR. ERVINE: So there was a huge reduction.

Now, we're talking about just in initial Smog
Checks. That also affects the rest of my business, because
the reason that I went into the Smog Check Program in the
first place was, I wanted to get those cars in my door, I
wanted to look at those cars while we were smogging them
and I wanted to find other work that needed to be done so
that we could tell the consumer about it and create
business for our back room. Because of the redirection of
vehicles, it's also hurt my back room, and we're down two
technicians from where we were four years ago, and in
contribute it all to the Smog Check Program.

The other thing is that the State of California, from Air Resources Board they were saying that there's a SIP out there. Well, nobody in the industry heard anything about the SIP in 1997 when this was presented to us. All we heard about was 15 percent of the fleet was going to be directed to test-only stations. There was never anything ever mentioned about an increase up to 36 percent, and the fuzzy math that Bureau of Automotive Repair uses to come up with their 15 percent was never disclosed. And if you read the actual bill in there, it's 15 percent of vehicles available for biennial testing. Six years and newer and '75 and older are not available for biennial testing.

So the Bureau of Automotive Repair is skewing the numbers here, they're playing with numbers, and they're directing and just an awful amount of vehicles to test-only that don't belong there.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Chris. Charlie?

MR. PETERS: Yes, Madam Chair and Committee, my
name is Charlie Peters, Clean Air Performance

Professionals, we represent motorists.

I had the pleasure of commenting a little bit previously and you indicated that my comments had been previously discussed and I had missed that. I'd like to add just a taste to that by saying that some time ago,

several years ago I heard a conversation on KFI Los Angeles where there was two guys on there and they were making a real effort to get the public to call in and tell them how they were able to cheat the program, that the people in the program were just a bunch of crooks. You give them a little bit of money and they'll do anything you want, whatever, and the public was calling in and saying, no, not correct. And the conclusion that came out of the program was that in fact if you wanted a fraudulent certificate, a certificate on a car that should not pass, you take it to a station that's not licensed. They'll take the car in, they'll get it certified for you never getting it fixed by working a deal with somebody who works at a station.

And I have very strongly supported management of that. It's not necessary to go put a bunch of people in jail, but it certainly can put people on notice and change behaviors, and I certainly would love to make a presentation on that or certainly at least love for the Committee to look into that, because I believe that that is a huge significant opportunity to improve the performance of the program by addressing that issue of unlicensed process.

In comment to what was just mentioned, I have here a May 1994 national magazine, an editorial by Gil

Barnes, and I'd give you a little snippet out of that.

Clearly demonstrating their success was Governor Wilson's signing of a compromise regulatory package on March 31st, ending the state's year-long feud with the EPA, allowing the auto industry to maintain jobs that would have been lost under totally centralized testing system. Under the compromise, existing locations will be allowed to test 70 percent of the cars checked in 1995 when the law takes effect, and at least 40 percent of the cars tested each of the next two years. The remaining cars will be tested by new larger centralized examination facilities not yet built. The new law will run for three years, after which arrangements will be reviewed.

So in fact, the awareness that this was a significant shift to dividing the program. In fact, the contractors did not successfully get their program implemented, and the perceptions here that there should be a big debate between test-only and test-and-repair, I think, is very counterproductive to solving the problems. We need to discuss issues about unlicensed repairs, about seeing that what's broken gets fixed and we can do something to a little better serve the public. And the awareness that there was a significant elimination from

test-and-repair goes clear back to '94 and that information was disseminated all over the country.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. So we're getting ready to wrap up now, and do any of the Committee members have any final comments? Rocky?

MR. CARLISLE: Two things. I've put up on your screen for clarification sake 44010.5 of the Health and Safety Code. That outlines what vehicles are subject to direction to test-only, and it's minimum of 15 percent of the vehicles or the portion of the total state vehicle fleet consisting of vehicles subject to the inspection each year in the biennial program that are registered in the enhanced area. And it was a legal opinion, so the vehicles whether they're exempt or not, legal determined that those were in fact part of that program, okay. That was one issue.

But another issue when were talking about future items and one that I've talked to at least Committee member about was the fact that we're looking at some of these issues that have been on the table for quite some time and we're looking very short-term, you know, what should we do next year, maybe the next year after, but my thought was that, if we expect the industry to continue to participate in the program down the road, which I'm thinking we do

because we need the repairs, my suggestion was to look out five years, maybe even ten years, and say, okay, what are the manufacturers planning to build? What are the potential for on-board emission control devices such as OBD II and subsequent improvements, like OBD III they're already talking about or they've actually got in production, I'm not sure which. But to look out five years down the road so that the industry has an opportunity to make an intelligent business decision.

The idea that we can come up with a program and in six months say, look buys, you need to drop another 50K, there's really a lot of unknowns and that's a lot of money just to plop down on some equipment they don't really know how it's going to evolve. So I was just thinking that maybe we could form a subcommittee, it may be at the next meeting, to look into the future and make some long-terms planning suggestions to the Legislature. If that makes any sense to anybody other than me.

CHAIR LAMARE: Yeah.

MEMBER NICKEY: Could I just ask a short question?

CHAIR LAMARE: Yes, and Mr. Nickey has a question.

MEMBER NICKEY: Chris, I'd just like to ask you

if you would acknowledge that there are other things that

affect the number of Smog Checks you do, such as increased

competition in the area, your pricing, your hours of

operation, anything else that might have changed in your

business besides the test-only program?

MR. ERVINE: Chris Ervine, STARS. We have lowered our prices on tests to where we're very competitive and lower than the test-onlys.

MEMBER NICKEY: What is your price?

MR. ERVINE: We've lowered our price.

MEMBER NICKEY: No, I said what is your price?

MR. ERVINE: Thirty-nine, ninety-five.

MEMBER NICKEY: That's a fair price.

MR. ERVINE: Most of the Smog Checks are anywhere from about 39.95 clear up to 69.95 for the test-onlys.

As far as competition is concerned, the only competition we got is test-onlys, there aren't that many more shops and probably fewer shops in the test-and-repair industry than there were before. And test-onlys aren't really competition because the state is telling our customers that they have to go there, so that's not fair competition.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. So I want to thank everyone for their participation today and for being here and for being on the web and Doug Lawson in Colorado, and adjourn the meeting for today. Thank you.

(Meeting Adjourned)

- 000 -

TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that I, TERRI HARPER, transcribed the tape-recorded meeting of the California Inspection & Maintenance Review Committee, dated September 27, 2005; that the pages numbered 1 through 96 constitute said transcript; that the same is a complete and accurate transcription of the aforesaid to the best of my ability.

Dated October 1, 2005.

TERRI HARPER, Lead Transcriber

Northern California Court Reporters